FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MISSING PERSON'S RELATIVES HARASSED BY BOMB HOAX

PY151855 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] A press conference called by the mothers of Plaza de Mayo [in Buenos Aires] had to be cut short when police evacuated the building where it was being held yesterday evening saying an anonymous caller had tipped them off about a bomb in it.

About 700 relatives of missing people had met at Plaza de Mayo at 4 pm and three mothers, Clara Guagnini, Nelida de Chidichidimo and Clara de Israel, handed in an appeal with 12,500 signatures for news of missing people at government house. They were told they would receive an official reply in 10 days time.

The press conference had been called at 6 pm on the sixth floor landing of the Safico Building on the 400 block of Corrientes by the mothers, who had announced it in a press release earlier in the week. Police arrived at the building, where various international news agencies have their offices, at about 5:50 pm and asked about the mothers at some of the offices.

The mothers had meanwhile gathered on the 6th floor landing and were being asked to call off the press conference by the Safico Building's administrators who objected to it, when policemen gave the order to evacuate the 23-story building, although not before the mothers had distributed copies of the appeal presented at government house among some of the reporters present.

With everybody outside the police then went through the building, failed to find a bomb, and allowed everybody back in at around 6:30 pm.

The Plaza de Mayo demonstration earlier in the afternoon went off uneventfully but reporters present had their names taken down by a plainclothes police officer.

BRIEFS

GRAIN AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (NA)--Argentine Commerce Secretary Alejandro Estrada and his Mexican counterpart, Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, today in Buenos Aires signed an agreement in Buenos Aires today on the sale of grains. According to this agreement, during 1981 and 1982 Argentina will sell Mexico a minimum of 2 million tons of maize, sorghum, soybeans and sunflower seeds. The schedule of shipments will be established within the next 60 days by the Argentine National Grain Board and the state-owned Basic Commodities Company (CONASUPO) of Mexico. The minimum amount of 2 million tons may be increased by agreement of the two parties, and other products such as sugar and beans may be incorporated. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2243 GMT 13 Aug 80 PY]

BRAZILIAN MILITARY DELEGATION--A Brazilian military delegation headed by Gen Diogo Figueiredo, brother of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo, arrived today in Buenos Aires. General Figueiredo, who is the director of the Brazilian Superior War School, and other officers arrived here in response to an invitation extended by the Argentine Army. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1617 GMT 14 Aug 80 PY]

FRENCH BANK BRANCH--The Argentine Government has approved the authorization issued by the Central Bank for the opening in Buenos Aires of a branch of the Banque Nationale de Paris. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1334 GMT 15 Aug 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ANSWERS DRUG CHARGES

FY181414 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The government of the national reconstruction has rejected slanderous international charges. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has accused international extremism of having orchestrated a sinister campaign which seems to follow the instructions of a single powerful leadership whose aim is to destabilize the Bolivian Government and thwart its efforts toward moral and material reconstruction. The official document delivered to the press on Saturday states:

The Bolivian Government is faced with an insidious campaign. The article published in the Washington POST on 14 August signed by Jacqueline Sharkey concerning the suspension of U.S. Government aid to the struggle against illegal drug traffic has elicited the indignation of the Bolivian people. Once again the Washington POST has published a commentary full of slander not only against the Bolivian Government, but also against the people, making malicious use of the U.S. Government decision.

It is quite remarkable that this newspaper, which is one of the most reputable in the United States [words indistinct]. It is even more worrisome that the very officials of the U.S. Government, according to the Washington POST, permit misinterpretations full of falsehoods.

Seeking to undermine the prestige of the Bolivian Government and to thwart its efforts aimed at moral and material reconstruction, international extremism has orchestrated a sinister campaign which seems to follow the instructions of a single powerful leadership encompassing several fronts and targets. The first of these targets seems to be the involvement of several members of the Bolivian Government in the drug trade. The first news medium to do this has been the FRG magazine DER SPIEGEL, and now it has been followed by the Washington POST.

In view of the failure of the initial campaign based on charges of violating human rights in Bolivia and bearing in mind the approaching meeting of the ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] at which the new Bolivian Government would have the opportunity to describe the country's true situation, the authors of this campaign tried to spread these offensive charges. Seeing that the ALADI received Bolivia as an inalienable member of this and every other international organization respectful of the sovereignty of states, the right to self-determination and the dignity of governments, Mr Passage, an official of the State Department, has taken a very unusual attitude in echoing these offensive charges and justifying the suspension of the antidrug trade program by saying that under the circumstances one could not expect the cooperation of the Bolivian Government that would make it worthwhile to continue the drug control program. This attitude leaves Bolivia in a very difficult position because due to the nature of the problem, this aid is necessary for the continuation of the antidrug campaign because the Bolivian Government does not have the means to follow it up alone.

The charges are flagrantly false. This becomes obvious when one notes that no attention has been paid to the Interior Ministry resolution released on 15 August creating a commission for the control of dangerous drugs which, in line with Decree Law No 16562 dated 13 June 1979, will be entrusted with the reorganization of the body in charge of controlling, preventing and suppressing the illegal drug trade, all of which require an appropriately organized and effective framework based on technical and scientific guidelines aimed at improving operational and administrative mechanisms to satisfy the community and the state.

Furthermore, we would like to point out that during the interview granted to the New York TIMES by his excellency the president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the question posed by this daily's correspondent Warren Hoge concerning alleged support given by cocaine traffickers to the 17 July uprising was answered in the following manner: I would like to remind you that the drug problem throughout the world is manipulated and handled from the northern hemisphere in the manner of a multibillion-dollar business deal. We categorically reject any sort of involvement with this (?homeland) of drugs. On the contrary, the armed forces government will continue to struggle against coca farming in Bolivia despite the U.S. Government's withdrawal of funds for the control of dangerous drugs in Bolivia.

Any unbiased observer genuinely concerned about eradicating the drug trade cannot help wondering why the science, technology and organization available to the United States, a world power, cannot prevent the entry, sale and consumption of deadly drugs among its people. Is it not true that the consumer countries with their great financial power corrupt, disrupt and debase the healthy customs of the southern countries and create problems which require extremely difficult solutions? Had there been the necessary good faith and respect that should prevail among traditionally friendly countries, this troublesome situation never would have arisen.

The Bolivian Government has never withdrawn its good faith regardless of the difficulties of the situation or of the sensitive nature of issues which have had to be discussed. However, in view of this insistent, false campaign, the Bolivian Government cannot but reject the slander and denounce before world public opinion the outrage to which it is being subjected and the international oppression aimed at the Bolivian people only because they are exercising their legitimate right to adopt the form of government most suitable to their interests.

GARCIA MEZA SPEAKS ON NATIONAL FLAG DAY

PY181555 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The president of the government of national reconstruction, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, attended a ceremony Sunday at the Maximiliano Paredes Military School in Cochabamba. During this ceremony, also attended by other high-ranking officers, the soldiers pledged to serve the national flag. This is the speech General Garcia Meza made on the occasion:

Officers, deeply imbued with the feelings of civic duty and patriotism which inspire the armed forces, I am pleased to attend this ceremony to pay homage to our holy national flag, which from the very birth of our nation has been defended by the glorious soldiers of our fatherland, who have always held it close to their hearts. The armed forces of the nation epitomize the various national strata of the Bolivian people. At no point have the armed forces become a social elite different from the people, although an attempt to depict us as such has been made by the ideologists of national destruction. Thus the armed forces have engaged in the task of national reconstruction, eradicating the extremism which sought to replace our national flag. Fully aware of our civic duty, I call upon the soldiers of this regiment, who have fulfilled their duty to the fatherland, to pledge their allegiance to our goals. Do you swear by our Lord God and the fatherland to defend our flag without regard for your lives? Do you swear to never desert those who command you in times of war and to obey the orders of your superiors as is the duty of soldiers who must serve God, the fatherland and the flag?

To this the soldiers unanimously answered: Yes, we swear.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS RESUMPTION OF CLASSES, FLAG CEREMONY

FY181603 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Classes will begin throughout the country today. According to the official announcement of the government for national reconstruction issued a few days ago, the circumstances which led to the disruption of academic activities have disappeared and classes will be resumed this morning.

At the same time, parents are reminded of the instructions of Education Minister Ariel Coca Aguirre on protecting their children from extremist rumors and propaganda. The principals of educational establishments are also warned that they will be responsible for the order and discipline which must prevail in the tasks related to national education.

Following instructions of the Education Ministry, all Bolivian students will honor the flag at special ceremonies today which must be held in all educational establishments throughout the country. Homage to the flag, which from now on will take place every Monday, is aimed at strengthening patriotism and the sense of civic duty. The program officially established for these ceremonies includes the national anthem and the raising of the flag. The director or one of the teachers of the establishment must briefly address the students on the significance of some historic event or other subjects designed to extol the greatness of the fatherland. After saluting the flag, the students must conclude the ceremony by signing a march or patriotic song praising national values.

TEXT OF APOLOGY BY FINANCIAL TIMES, ECONOMIST EDITORS

FY182026 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 7

[Paid advertisement in English]

[Text] We, representing THE FINANCIAL TIMES and THE ECONOMIST wish to express our regret before the government and people of Bolivia for the situation which has resulted from the activities of a correspondent of our organizations. The Bolivian Government has stated that it considers Spooner's behaviour to have been improper and that it has reason to believe that she attempted to have published certain material which it considers a falsification.

We wish to point out that THE FINANCIAL TIMES and THE ECONOMIST did not publish this material from Miss Spooner. The responsibility of our newspaper does not permit us to print this sort of news, a fact which is confirmed by the Bolivian Government.

As senior executives of THE FINANCIAL TIMES and THE ECONOMIST, we have visited La Paz, where we have been given detailed description and explanation by the Bolivian Government of the activities of Miss Spooner in recent weeks which it considers objectionable.

As a result of these discussions, THE FINANCIAL TIMES and THE ECONOMIST have decided to withdraw Miss Spooner immediately from her functions in Bolivia. The Bolivian Government has agreed to free Miss Spooner from detention and she will leave the country within a few hours.

La Paz, August 12th, 1980

Robert Harvey, editorial executive, THE ECONOMIST

J.D.F. Jones, managing editor, THE FINANCIAL TIMES

PLANNING MINISTER NETO ELABORATES ON SALARY LAW

PY182130 Rio De Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 p 22

[Text of interview granted by Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto to O GLOBO in Brasilia on 12 Aug]

[Excerpts] [Question] According to newspaper reports, Labor Minister Murilo Macedo said today that in his opinion the current salary policy should not be changed for any salary level, maintaining the automatic readjustments every 6 months. What has happened? Is the government backtracking on its proposal to discuss the current salary law?

[Answer] No, strictly speaking nothing has happened. What Minister Macedo is saying, and I believe he is correct, is that nobody has ever thought of changing the time period for salary readjustments. Therefore, Minister Macedo's statement has no particular meaning. Nobody has ever thought of changing anything; the Figueiredo government does not contemplate any change.

What we imagine, what we can see, what we are anticipating is the adverse effect the current law will have on the highest salary levels, causing an absolutely unnecessary turnover of employees. The implementation of the current salary law does create problems, but in this country it is stylish not to speak of problems to avoid planning solutions. But the government's responsibility is to look further ahead. Obviously the current salary law will cause and is already causing some discomfort at the highest salary levels. The intention is to avoid unemployment, to minimize employment turnover, because turnover causes discomfort and a drastic reduction of productivity in the economy. The question is then not to change the salary law but to modify it in those aspects in which it proves to be contrary to the objectives for which the law was created.

One aspect of the law which seems important to me, and for which Minister Macedo should be given credit, is that it is accepted by everyone, especially by the low-salaried class, which is strongly defending the law. This shows that the Figueiredo government hit the target. And the initiative for putting the law up for debate so that everybody would stand up to defend it is strange. Until recently everybody was opposing the law; now the labor unions fully agree with it. Therefore, we will continue applying the law rigorously--as we did, by the way.

Therefore, the question is to anticipate and foresee what is happening, what is causing some difficulties, so that we can correct it. These difficulties are creating discomfort, and in private are admitting this in private although they believe that it is not "stylish" to say so.

[Question] Could you give us more examples of the discomfort being created by the current salary law?

[Answer] I believe that it would be enough for you to take a look at your enterprise. I would like you to take a look at the top of your enterprise to see what is happening. Is employment increasing in your enterprise or not? Or is the number of jobs in your enterprise decreasing? Everyone must take a look at his enterprise. The best thing you can do is to take a look at this situation to see what is happening. Then you will realize who is concerned by this question.

Some businessmen say that there is no difficulty whatsoever. There are two types of businessmen. The civil construction sector, for instance, where labor turnover has always been a normal phenomenon, does not have high-salaried employees, and when salary readjustment time comes around, all those who salaries must be readjusted are dismissed and then rehired. Really, the civil construction sector has no problems at all.

Other sectors which can freely raise prices do not have problems either. Those who say that the law is not causing unemployment only show their lack of information, because the government has its own enterprises.

[Question] Does the government then have figures on unemployment in its enterprises?

[Answer] We do not need figures. We are just anticipating, foreseeing what will happen. Unenployment is obviously beginning to climb in high-salaried levels. This is obvious and everybody can see it.

The debate is necessary to make people aware that there is a relationship between salary and employment, and that the government prefers to have more employment. The government has really adopted a policy of fighting inflation that is more difficult than it would normally be, because the government does not want to reduce the level of employment. It is therefore natural that the government should be concerned about the problem. Another important aspect of the law is that it is not all that effective in reducing the salary spread between the lowest and the highest levels.

After all, everybody wanted a redistribution of income. The law provides for a transfer of profits to salaries, and this is being achieved normally. The law also provides for a redistribution of income within the salaried class. When the market was free, the high salaries climbed at a faster rate than the low salaries (Minister Neto refers to the golden period of the so-called Brazilian miracle) because of the shortage of skilled workers. Now that the economy is growing at a lower rate--a cruel reality--there is a need for adjusting that situation in which high salaries grow faster. The law cannot permit that situation to continue, thus risking unemployment in the high-salaried class. This is simply a question of economic logic: We are trying to prevent that situation from reappearing. But we must bear in mind, first, that no deadline has been set for the debate on the reform of the salary law and, second, that the debate is desirable and should proceed. But what is wrong with having a debate? If there were no problem, there would have been no debate.

[Question] When you, Minister Neto, proposed a broad debate on the salary law, the debate was supposed to follow guidelines, including the proposal of a formula, the formula that the semiannual readjustment be eliminated for salaries tentatively falling between 7 and 10 times the minimum salary per month...

[Answer] On the contrary, who talked about that? Brazil is a country of rumormongers, bad listeners and worse readers. What was proposed from the beginning, not by the government (the minister says that the proposal was made by the businessmen), was that up to a certain salary level, either 7 or 10 times the minimum salary per month, the current law would remain unchanged. It seems funny to me that people who are not illiterate cannot read well and people who are not deaf cannot hear well. It is ridiculous to believe that changing the semiannual readjustments was even thought of by the government, because the government submitted to congress the bill providing for semiannual readjustment of salaries.

[Question] And for the high-salaried levels?

[Answer] The semiannual salary adjustments could not be eliminated for the high-salaried class--on the contrary. I do not understand why anybody should be so worried. There could even be quarterly readjustments if that were the case and the decision would be up to the market. Consequently, there is no reason to worry.

[Question] The question then was to change to keep things the same? What would finally be changed in the law?

[Answer] The fundamental thing that would be changed, the key point that must be understood, is the following: Every 6 months you are raising the salary of an employee who earns 20,000 cruzeiros per month, and at the same time that of another employee drawing 200,000 cruzeiros. With the salary adjustment of 40 percent every 6 months, the former will earn 28,000 and the latter 280,000. The salary readjustment of the former can be easily absorbed by the enterprise, but not so that of the latter. This is the question. Nobody imagined that the salary of the employee earning 200,000 cruzeiros would climb so high, to 280,000 cruzeiros (or even higher if the employee is indispensable and the market would allow it--but only God knows how). The readjustment of high-salaried employees would be made through negotiations. Now, if any employee is indispensable, the enterprise might have to pay him 320,000 per month. But if a better replacement for him could be found, that employee would have to settle for 240,000.

[Question] But according to what you have said, if massive support for the current salary policy exists there will be no difficulty in attaining a favorable political climate for this kind of change.

[Answer] I feel we have to elaborate a little about that possibility. The support for the salary law comes from several sectors. First, it comes from those who are benefiting from the law and do not want any changes, especially because the law benefits them...but the law does not really benefit anyone; That is the truth; it does not benefit anyone. We know that the law does not really benefit anyone; the law only benefits those who are earning up to seven or eight times the minimum wage per month; for those persons the law really works. But what happens to those who earn more? So long as the enterprises are able to raise their prices, the law will work. But when raising them is no longer possible, then the law will start causing unemployment. There can be no other way.

[Question] What social repercussions do you expect from that unemployment possibility?

[Answer] Social repercussions are not the problem. That is in addition to the social repercussions, to the suffering of the individual, the enterprises become disorganized.

[Question] But the salary range which is under consideration for a change is rather narrow, is it not?

[Answer] It is restricted to a point that nothing had been thought before which would not include at least 90 percent of the manpower, thus rigorously continuing within the law. Who has said that the law will change?

[Question] Would the salary range not included for a change total only 10 percent?

[Answer] Yes, approximately. But they represent half of the payroll.

[Question] Does it mean, then, that it would have negative repercussions on the enterprises and not on the employees?

[Answer] Of course, this is the basic problem, and I wanted to call the attention to this: Everyone is refusing to look into this very obvious problem. Everyone in Brazil is scared to death to talk about this problem. They feel that they are not allowed to talk about the workers. They seem to be prohibited from talking about the workers.

[Question] In addition to what was already mentioned, are there any other proposals for change?

[Answer] Yes, we have 300 proposals--dividing the entire salary scale into eight levels, readjusting it from 8 to .1 percent. There is free negotiation; there are lots of things. What is being discussed now is the kind of mechanism to be adopted.

[Question] Mr Minister, to the extent in which one is becoming free to negotiate for higher salaries, and considering that fact that the enterprises are having problems, as you said before, would not the enterprises try to drive down the salaries and grant only one readjustment per year?

[Answer] Nobody wants to recognize that the enterprises are facing a crisis. Why? Because a businessman does not want to mention anything because he fears that the bankers may think that he is going bankrupt; another does not admit it because he would rather dismiss his employees; others find other more subtle defense mechanisms. Nobody wants to recognize that this only reduces the efficiency of the economy.

[Question] In conclusion, are you convinced that the high salary levels are receiving readjustments which the market, by itself, would not allow?

[Answer] One thing is true for sure: In the same manner in which the lower salaries increased more slowly, because there was a demand for skilled workers, worsening the income distribution, it is also true that, despite the idle talk, despite all the cowardice, despite all the feelings of fear, higher salaries will grow less than the lower salaries.

[Question] It seems that there exists a misunderstanding between you and the labor minister, who is maintaining his points of view, and that the studies to reorganize the salary policy have stopped.

[Answer] They have not stopped. They were and are still going on. Nothing has stopped. It is true because we are talking about it. I only wanted everyone to think about his personal experience. Does the current law guarantee everyone's job? But no one asks this question. We are closing our eyes to a very serious problem which exists and will grow.

[Question] How do you view this climate of opposition to the amendment of the law?

[Answer] I feel that it has an extremely positive aspect: The unanimous, unvarying general support to the current salary policy, which I believe is support for the government--and I say I believe, because the law has been made through the cooperation of the Planning and Labor Ministries. The salary readjustment has yielded a number of defects, including inflation, but it did help in many ways.

[Question] Is the social issue, avoiding strikes, etc. included among these things?

[Answer] It did help. Now, the debate that we are proposing is based on a reality which cannot be concealed. We want to improve the law. No one wants to damage the law, because it is stupid to think of a law which will never change. We want to improve it, and society will discuss it. Everyone was hoping for a politically open society, but as the discussions take place, they become a beast: Why discuss, they ask?

[Question] There are those who say that the banks are the only institutions favoring changes. And Minister Murilo Macedo says so.

[Answer] That is because of his experience with the banks. But I can guarantee that it is not so. They are not the only ones to do so. The government would not let itself be carried away by the bankers. To begin with, no banker has come to the meetings that I have held with the businessmen.

All the service companies are having difficulties: newspapers, banks, hotels, all those using a large number of skilled workers. They are feeling the strength of this problem which is rather general.

I want to give you a suggestion: Present a questionaire to the businessmen. Include two questions: Do you have any salary problem? Do you have any problem with the CIP [Inter-ministerial Price Council]? The answer will be invariable: "That law is just marvelous." And regarding the problem with CIP, the answer will be something like this: "That CIP is a wretch, irrational; they are withholding my profit."

[Question] Hasn't it been your idea to submit to the president of the republic the bill with some changes at the beginning of this week?

[Answer] We are still trying to determine whether the existing evidence is sufficient to prepare the draft copy or not.

[Question] Mr Minister, is there any possibility of changing the economy? There are rumors about a maxidevaluation, rumors of eliminating the preestablished monetary correction, etc. Are you going to deal with these things?

[Answer] There will be no change. The government does not have to change its policy every hour, especially because we are beginning to see some results. The monetary policy, for instance, is beginning to work. We are going to see it very soon.

[Question] Do you still feel that inflation will drop during the second half of the year?

[Answer] I think so: Inflation will increase, reach a maximum level and then begin to recede. I still believe that drop will take place during the second half of this year. All the instruments have been mobilized; everything has been done to achieve this. Now we have to sit tight and wait because this is the crucial period. But the policy will not change a thing.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF VIEWS POLITICAL OPENING

PY182355 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Brasilia--The political opening is being implemented in Brazil. It is a sincere and altruistic initiative of the fourth government of the revolution. This statement was made by the army chief of staff, Gen Ernani Ayrosa da Silva, during a ceremony in Brasilia in which six new brigadier generals received their swords.

The general then warned that democracy is not self-sustaining; therefore, it cannot dispense with the instruments for self-defense that are contained in the laws which are without doubt only used in special conditions.

The general's warning was directed at that small subversive minority that interprets ideals as a weakness, freedom as licentiousness and democracy as anarchy.

SENATOR TANCREDO NEVES JOINS BOYCOTT OF VIDELA

PY181842 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Senator Tancredo Neves, president of the Popular Party [PP], has reconsidered and will not participate in the solemn ceremony to be held in Congress on 20 August in honor of the Argentine president, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla. He stated that he will be in Porto Alegre that day trying to accelerate the organization of the PP. Two days ago he condemned the opposition's boycott of the congressional ceremony.

FIVE ARRESTED DURING FAST TO PROTEST HOUSING PROBLEM

PY181841 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that the police have arrested five young people who were fasting near a Catholic church. Police sources reported that the young people who were arrested--four young women and one man--were placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry on charges of violating national security laws. They were fasting in support of a group of settlers [pobladores] who had protested a housing problem in a southern sector of Santiago. da Peralta Cepeda, Marianela Espinola Vega, Rosa Espinola Vega, Rosa Riveros Ramirez and Mario Araneda Espinoza were arrested near the Nuestra Senora del Rosario Church in a northern neighborhood of Santiago.

SUPREME COURT BANS RETURN OF POPULAR UNITY LEADER

PY121733 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p C3

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court has ruled that the Interior Ministry decision to prohibit the reentry into the country of Jorge Hills Cox Mendez is "justified" judging from the background information submitted to the court.

Hills Cox, who was accused of being the former UP [Popular Unity] regional leader in Valparaiso and the organizer of the guerrilla school and the Los Leones paramilitary training camp in the municipality of Limache, submitted a petition to reenter the country to the Chilean consul in Antwerp, Belgium on 18 October 1979. Since the petition was rejected, Cox's attorney filed a petition for an injunction to the Court of Appeals which was also rejected. He appealed the Court of Appeals ruling but the Supreme Court confirmed the ruling of the lower court.

PROSPECTING PROGRAM FOR RADIOACTIVE MINERALS TO BEGIN

PY141417 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission, Col Romualdo Pizarro Seymour, has reported that prospecting for radioactive minerals in the First Region will begin very soon. He stressed that Chile not only has important uranium reserves but also has one of the largest world reserves of lithium. He indicated that the lithium has been declared one of the country's strategic resources. He explained that his commission will soon begin prospecting for radioactive minerals in the First Region with the support of an international firm.

BRIEFS

FRG DEPUTY VISITS--Chilean Mining Minister Carlos Quinonez has held a meeting with FRG Christian Democratic Deputy Herbert Hupka, with whom he discussed issues pertaining to foreign investments in Chile, copper and coal mines and iron deposits. The FRG legislator also held meetings with the finance minister, the director of the planning office, the deputy foreign minister and the air force commander. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0431 GMT 15 Aug 80 PY]

QUAKE HITS GUAYAQUIL CAUSING DEATH, DESTRUCTION

PA181933 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Telephone report by Raul Zambrano--all figures as heard]

[Text] We are reporting from the press room of the presidential office to report some details, which naturally are unofficial, regarding the earth tremor which affected the port city of Guayaquil in particular. The quake occurred at approximately 1010 this morning. According to informed sources, the quake registered 8 on the Mercalli Scale or the equivalent of 7 on the Richter Scale.

According to reports obtained by this reported, approximately 300 houses were affected by the violent earth tremor. Consequently, there are 300 persons who are receiving medical assistance at this moment. Approximately 35 persons were injured and, according to reports, 8 persons died as a result of the quake. Also, there are approximately 14 homes totally destroyed. There were 109 short circuits during the tremor, which naturally caused alarm and hysteria among the Guayaquil inhabitants.

From another quarter, we wish to inform our listeners that the national police have ordered immediate patrolling of the city of Guayaquil, expecially in those houses and buildings which were hit the hardest. We also, wish to inform our listeners that the other provincial capitals El Oro, Loja, and the provinces along the mountain range naturally also felt the effects of this violent tremor which had the city of Guayaquil as epicenter.

There is an additional detail to this information which we are supplying our listeners. The Bucaram Building which is located right in downtown Guayaquil was totally destroyed as a result of the violent tremor.

State of Emergency Declared

PA181942 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1910 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Quito, 18 Aug (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Government declared a state of emergency today in the coastal regions affected by this morning's earthquake. President Jaime Roldos arranged for his wife, Martha Bucaram, and Health Minister Humberto Guillen to go to Guayaquil to inspect the damage caused by the tremor. In addition, the government has allocated $400,000 in initial assistance.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT REPUDIATES 'DE FACTO REGIMES'

PA151616 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] In condemning military coups that usurp brother countries, Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has said that the Ecuadorean Government repudiates de facto regimes and expresses its solidarity with the liberation movements in Latin America. He made this statement on behalf of President Roldos at the inauguration of the permanent conference of Latin American political parties.

Our country, he said, has been honored these days with the presence of Latin American leaders and advocates of liberty and democracy in the continent. He noted that the meeting on the defense of human rights which gave dirth to the Latin American Association for the Defense of Human Rights was closed yesterday. He said that this conference granted our country the honor of being the permanent site of the new organization. Today, he added, we are opening this conference of the Latin American political parties which are also struggling for liberty, human rights and democracy in Latin America.

AMBASSADOR RECALLED FROM BOLIVIA FOR CONSULTATIONS

PA182005 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Panama has recalled Juan A. Gomez, Panamanian ambassador to La Paz, for consultations. The Panamanian diplomat recently submitted a report about the Bolivian political situation, especially about the 17 July coup which ousted the constitutional government of Lidia Gueiler.

Ambassador Gomez has not announced the points discussed in his report presented to the government, but sources close to the Foreign Ministry indicate that the Panamanian diplomat submitted a report accompanied by documents regarding the military coup.

Panama, together with other Latin American countries, has voiced its concern over the coupist attitude of the Bolivian military who interrupted the democratic process in that South American country.

Thus far there is no official pronouncement on the steps our country will take regarding its relations with Bolivia, but Mexico and Nicaragua are promoting a censorship motion against the regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza in the OAS.

MATUTINO: HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS EXIST IN U.S.

PA150045 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 6A

"International Scheme" column by Juan Antonio Tack: "The Violation of Human Rights in the United States"]

[Text] "There is only one path to human grandeur: Suffering."

Walter White (1947) (secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).

Perhaps out of custom, every new U.S. president finds himself obliged to select a motto, or "slogan" to characterize his foreign policy and at the same time to distinguish him from his predecessors. Probably wishing to be consistent with his religious beliefs, President Carter chose the slogan of "human rights." One must admit that the choice was an intelligent one: It subtly continues the policy of pressure or open or subdued intervention in other countries, particularly in Latin America, under a "moral" guise.

Those wishing to avoid looking like human rights violators span the gamut from Pinochet to Fidel Castro.

Carter has unquestionably achieved some objectives through his "policy on human rights." In addition to maintaining the U.S. domination of Latin America, he has succeeded in making some governments improve their image--according to U.S. standards--and abide by certain political guidelines dictated by Washington through unconventional channels. He has also made the OAS undertake a formidable propaganda campaign in favor of its human rights commission, which is currently headed by a U.S. citizen (who, according to some information I have, has strong ties with a well-known U.S. agency). The commission has conducted inquiries in almost all Latin American countries about alleged or real violations of human rights. The investigation it conducted in Argentina a few months ago caused a stir.

However, neither the OAS as such nor its human rights commission have concerned themselves with looking into the many violations of human rights which are committed in the very place where their headquarters is located. [paragraph continues]

Could there be anyone in some corner of the world who thinks that U.S. democracy is so "immaculate" that no violations of human rights are being or have been committed in the United States?

There are many levels and areas of U.S. society where violations of basic citizen's rights are committed (including the right to starve to death in freedom). [as published] One of the most common daily occurrences in the United States is that of police brutality, mainly in cities like Miami, Chicago, New York, Washington, Philadelphia and so forth. Last year the federal government had to prosecute the Philadelphia police for constant, flagrant and open brutality. Another one of the most notorious violations, which has special characteristics in the United States, is racial discrimination. This is one of the most repulsive forms of human rights violations and it continues to be practiced and is spreading in some U.S. sectors. The right to employment is also facing one of its darkest moments in the United States. It hurts to see the photographs of millions of parents and children thinking about how and what they will be eating tomorrow without harming the coffers of the businesses owned by the Rockefellers, the Fords and so forth.

Therefore, in this field, as in others, the United States cannot cast the first stone. Just in case, the government of that country must remember that ignorance is no excuse.

PANAMENIST PARTY WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA181531 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Aug 80 pp A-1, A-14

[Text] The Panamenist Party yesterday issued a communique reiterating its decision not to participate in the upcoming elections. The following is the text of the communique:

Panamanian people:

The Panamenist Party and its 16,317 officers in the country, in order to honor the commitment demanded by the popular majorities, hereby confirms the statement issued by Dr Arnulfo Arias on his return to the beloved fatherland "that he was returning not to engage in politicking but to join the struggle for the democratization of the republic."

The glorious Panamenist Party, by the unanimous decision of the assemblies of the communities executive committees, repudiates and rejects the present comedy and electoral farce and advises all its members and supporters that it has not nominated nor does it support or endorse any candidate in the dancing masquerade being staged by the government for September of this year, to obstruct the immediate return of a legitimate democracy which could permit the direct election of the president of the republic.

We reiterate today, 15 August, a day of sunshine for Panamenism that, for the sake of justice, human freedoms and the right to work, food and shelter, we shall be on the offensive together with our sincere and patriotic allies for the final objective of liberating our fatherland from its tormentors, without fear of banishment, prison or death. Total unity means fatherland. No to the electoral farce.

By the National Coordinating Committee [signed] David Arce, Carlos Greco, Demostenes Vega Mendez, Miguel Batista, Pascual Urena, Jorge P. Adames, Hildebrando A. Nicosia P., Guillermo Endara G., Emilio Royo Linares, Louis Martinez A., Jose Salvador Munoz.

BELIZE

BRITISH FORCES DENY RUMORED BORDER INCIDENT

FL181340 Belize City THE BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Aug 80 p 12

[Excerpts] A communique from British Forces Belize, this week confirmed reports last week that the Guat invasion scare rumours on the street were the result of a routine army exercise.

The text of the army release says:

British Forces Statement

"Certain national newspapers have carried a story concerning a clash between British and Guatemalan forces in the Cayo District on July 29.

"An enquiry was made at the time and a categoric denial of its taking place was made. No incident took place.

"This enquiry and alledged incident coincided with an exercise at Airport camp. British forces believe that an army exercise bulletin was picked up by a Belizean close to Airport camp and the rumour spread from there.

"In future no bulletins will be put out on British Forces radio so a recurrence of the incident will be avoided."

COSTA RICA

COMMENTARY SAYS STRIKE POLITICAL, NOT LABOR ISSUE

PA182025 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The banana strike is a matter of life or death to President Carazo's government and to the Costa Rican Communist Party. If the strike weakens it will mean a serious setback for the new Communist leadership, but if it is successful, this government and all the governments that follow will have their hands tied by the decision of the Red party's Political Committee. Certainly the current situation is very difficult to solve. We are facing a strike that could be the longest in the nation's history and the most decisive in defining matters in our legal regime.

So far all the strikes held in this country have been regular, nonpolitical strikes; strikes generally seek improvement in the workers' wages and living conditions. Very few are like the present one which is only very remotely based on labor issues. The strike in itself is a display of a Communist Party and leadership organization. Its leaders are the Communist deputies, and the Communist Party's Political Committee is making the decisions.

We believe the present crisis is a political, rather than a labor conflict. It is a personal confrontation between the Communist Party leadership and the president of the republic. It is not a strike promoted by labor leaders, but by political leaders. The fact that the Communist deputies confronted the civil guard yesterday and this morning and have become the leaders of violence is enough proof that we are dealing with a political rather than a labor strike. This strike, already 1 and 1/2 months old, is gradually becoming a very special strike where all leaders are on trial and where all politicians are also involved, one way or another. The labor leaders have become political leaders.

It is a crisis with no reasoning. It merely reflects a conflict between political, not social, classes. In view of this crisis, many workers this morning began fleeing their work sites as whole families are abandoning their settlements, choosing to seek other activities rather than continue being involved in this crisis.

The banana strike could mean the departure from the plantations not of the management, who can lose millions without actually suffering economic difficulties, but of the workers, the laborers, who are facing problems when they have only a few colones. The leaders threaten the workers and prevent them from returning to their jobs. In view of these numerous threats and this violence and with no solution in sight, the workers prefer to abandon the banana region. And this would be the worst crisis that either the nation or the Communist leaders could face: to find themselves without workers.

CITIZENS TO REPORT ALIENS WITH 'IRREGULAR ACTIVITIES'

PA131926 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno, director of the Public Security Ministry Immigartion Office, has instructed citizens to report aliens involved in irregular activities. He announced that calls may be made to the complaints office at telephone 220436. He said that the idea is to put an end to undesirable aliens who have lately been causing problems.

Mr Quiros Cedeno reported that nine Nicaraguans without proper documents will be expelled today. He added that the cases of one Panamanian and one Mexican citizen are being considered.

Quiros Cedeno observed that up to now no Sandinist deserters have requested political asylum and that Nicaraguans doing so have been expelled. He explained that our authorities respect the right of asylum and the situation of refugees in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1951.

The director of immigration said that new instruments for the application of the Geneva Convention will soon be introduced into our immigration laws. These refer to the rights and duties of refugees.

Mr Quiros Cedeno added that an operation is going to begin soon to locate illegal aliens, adding that the necessary human and material resources for the operation are on hand.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY REPORTEDLY CAPTURES CUBAN MILITARY INSTRUCTOR

PA181810 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1706 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Aug (LATIN)--Government sources said today that Salvadoran security forces have captured a Cuban military instructor who was working with the leftist guerrillas.

The sources said that the Cuban was arrested by a patrol that was participating in an army operation to search for foreigners who are collaborating with the leftist groups opposed to the civilian-military junta that rules the country.

The sources did not elaborate, but said that the arrested Cuban was part of a contingent of between 2,000 and 3,000 foreign soldiers--mostly Cubans, Nicaraguans and Panamanians--operating in El Salvador.

Army sources said that the foreign instructors had been training guerrillas in the use of weapons and the manufacture of bombs at the University of El Salvador a few days before the security forces occupied the university in June and discovered that it had been turned into a leftist stronghold.

There is a virtual civil war between the Salvadoran security forces and the leftists who, together with the ultrarightist groups, have murdered some 3,000 people this year. The security forces are centering their search for foreign guerrillas in the vicinity of the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific Coast, which adjoins the Honduran and Nicaraguan coasts.

Several thousand Cubans have remained in Nicaragua to take part in the program of national reconstruction at the request of that country's leftist government.

Investigation of Foreigners in Combat

PA152303 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Armed forces spokesmen yesterday afternoon reported that military intelligence experts are investigating the existence of foreigners among the extremist groups which clashed yesterday in several sectors of the metropolitan area of San Salvador.

Among the many casualties suffered by the subversive groups during the armed clashes, there were many who did not look like Salvadorans and who had covered their faces with a dark red grease. They also had haircuts which are not common here. Another sign, the army spokesmen said, is that they were wearing boots made of a material we do not have in our country.

These individuals received special attention from their companions when they fell in combat. Their companions tried to retrieve the arms and other objects they had on them, but they could not because they were forced to flee. Next to the bodies were G-3 rifles, foreign made grenades, ammunition clips, whistles, special combat belts, military boots and uniforms similar to the ones used by the army.

According to official reports, these individuals were probably in command of groups, because as happened at the clash in Plan del Sito, they were killed apart from one another, as if they were planning to withdraw in order to set up an ambush against the military forces.

Finally, it was announced that the armed forces press committee will issue a report on the results of the investigation, perhaps at a news conference at the Defense Ministry.

CHINESE-MADE WEAPONS FOUND AFTER CLASHES

PA161713 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Several extremists who died today in a clash near the Venecia Farm in Soyapango were found to be carrying Chinese-made weapons, the rural police reported today.

Reports indicate that the clash took place today between 0800 and 1000 when bus No 8 of the Acit Enterprise was stopped after it was stolen by terrorists in Ciudad Satelite. A gun battle was taking place there at the same time between extremists and troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade (San Carlos Garrison).

When the bus stopped, the occupants opened fire. Police immediately surrounded them and a gun battle ensued in which four of the extremists died, according to the police. The dead included three women and a man who was identified as Jorge Alberto Campos, approximately 25.

Near the four bodies the police found a rocket launcher, better known as a bazooka, of Chinese manufacture, a knapsack containing 9 Czech-made Panzer-Oka type bazooka rockets and a handgrenade as well as 10 electric detonators, 8 manual detonators, 230 7.62 bullets and several knapsacks.

Many people died in an operation in Miravalle District. At the time of this report, it was indicated that the bodies of six unidentified people had been found. Other Chinese-made bazookas, several G-3 rifles, handgrenades and medicine for use in combat were found after the clash.

A complete report was not available this morning on this clash but it was indicated that a detailed report was being prepared because the clash was serious, blocking access by private citizens to the area and causing widespread alarm because of the bombings and shooting.

Reporting on these incidents, the rural police said buses had been set on fire in several districts of the capital, prompting the police to take action.

GUARDSMEN SEIZE WEAPONS, AMMUNITION IN ESCALON DISTRICT

PA162237 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1245 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] National Guardsmen seized weapons, ammunition for arms of various calibers, bulletproof vests, combat boots and propaganda of the Revolutionary Democratic Front in a home located on 83 Northern Avenue and Pasaje Nunez Arrue Street in Escalon District yesterday.

The following weapons were seized: four .45-caliber guns, one of them has the name "Nicaraguan National Guard" engraved on it; one .12-caliber rifle and one .38-caliber weapon. Approximately 6,000 .38-caliber cartridges, 100 .12-caliber cartridges and 125 .22-caliber cartridges as well as 14 loaders, several berets and medicines were also seized.

It was reported that the house was used by individuals of the Peoples Liberation Movement who allegedly fled when they detected the presence of the army units. According to the official report, the home is owned by Jose Francisco Gonzalez Arans.

LEFTISTS DESTROY ANTEL OFFICES IN SANTA LUCIA

PA161459 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The National Telecommunications Administration [ANTEL] offices in Santa Lucia neighborhood, Ilopango, were completely destroyed in an attack by leftists opposed to the Christian Democratic military junta.

According to a telephone report, the perpetrators of the attack were members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL]. It was not specified whether there had been casualties.

COLONEL MAJANO INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS

PA190332 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1810 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Interview with Col Adolfo Majano, revolutionary government junta member, on 18 August 1980, in San Salvador--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Majano] With due respect to all opinions, it seems to me that what the people wish at this moment is not to have elections, but to have tranquillity and guarantees.

I frankly think that it is time for elections, not just because of the situation we have, but because to me the process of democratization is something broad and requires a total revision of our democratic system. There should be a well-structured and well-organized plan of which the electoral process is only a part. I do not think this is the right moment to be asking about or speculating on an election, because we do not even have anything established for an electoral process. We are trying to form a working team which will make recommendations to see how we can carry out the country's democratization. I do not think we are going to be able to hold elections for a year or a year and a half.

[Question] What measures is the government going to take at this moment?

[Majano] It is the right time for the government to broaden the democratic participation of other sectors that have not participated for one reason or another. We have to try to establish a balance in the implementation of justice. The best demonstration the government could make to gain the people's confidence is to dismantle all the clandestine rightwing organizations, which currently represent a serious threat to honest citizens and to the process of government.

More on Interview

PA190359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Aug (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, today said that it would be unwise to call for general elections within less than 1 and 1/2 years in an eagerness to solve the country's sociopolitical situation.

Majano said that before talking about elections, the government must strengthen social and economic reforms because these reforms will be the structural basis for the democracy that the Salvadoran people want.

The military officer praised the agrarian reform decreed by the government and noted that if there are any mistakes they will be gradually corrected.

With these statements, Majano expressed the opposite of what the other junta members had told opposition groups, saying that they must wait for the presidential elections which will be held soon so that they can legally aspire for the government.

Colonel Majano also blamed ultrarightist groups today for many acts of violence that have occurred in the country lately. He affirmed that the government must adopt drastic measures against them because they are the main enemies of the people.

Moreover, political violence continued this afternoon in San Salvador when four urban transport buses were burned by leftist groups who exploded several bombs at the outskirts of the city. In addition, guerrilla groups dynamited the bridge over the Sumpul River today. This river is located on the border with Honduras, where the guerrillas and the army engage in frequent clashes.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLEGED ATTACK AGAINST DUARTE

PA190353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0225 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--This afternoon the Salvadoran Government denied that an attack was carried out against Jose Napoleon Duarte, the Christian Democratic Party member in the junta.

Rumors of a shooting at Duarte's home began to circulate here after the San Salvador newspapers published a message of sympathy that Duarte was sending to the relatives of Jesus Zepeda, a corporal, on his death.

According to the government house, Zepeda was killed on Sunday when he was captured and totruted by alleged extremists near a town located 30 km north of San Salvador.

The official version indicates that Zepeda was returning from Sitaba, 97 km north of San Salvador, after visiting relatives.

A bulletin issued by the information secretariat of the junta today said that "the rumors that have been circulating regarding this are baseless and are part of a misinformation campaign carried out by extremist groups."

According to the secretariat, Duarte and his family were home in San Salvador at the time of Zepeda's killing.

GUATEMALA

MILITARY POLICE INSPECTORS SHOT TO DEATH ON HIGHWAY

PA182033 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Two military police inspectors were ambushed on the road between San Andres Villa Seca and Cuyotenango, Suchitepequez Department. The victims were Miguel Angel Duarte Breganza and Rafael Rodriguez. The two were killed by shots fired from behind some bushes.

PEASANTS OCCUPY LAND IN QUEBRADA GRANDE

PA142138 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The sharecroppers [comuneros] of Santa Maria Xalapan who occupied land in Quebrada Grande yesterday morning have not ended their occupation. It was indicated that they have begun to [words indistinct] which has caused fear that there will be a confrontation with the current owners.

The security forces remain on the alert. Immediately after the invasion of the land, the security forces were deployed to maintain vigilance and prevent a possible confrontation. However, the police in Quebrada Grande have been ordered to intervene only if there is an incident.

PRIEST DESCRIBES ARMY'S REPRESSION OF PEASANTS

PA160303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Jose, 15 Aug (AFP)--The priests from El Quiche dioceses north of the Guatemalan capital abandoned their pastoral work last July claiming that an open, total and public persecution against the church exists in this sector.

We decided to abandon the diocese in solidarity with the bishop and as a protest against the massacre which the army has been waging in El Quiche region. This massacre intensified following the events at the Spanish Embassy on 31 January 1980.

The massacre at the embassy occurred when the army attacked the embassy occupied by some 30 Quiche peasants who were burned to death inside the embassy building.

The priest is a member of the Sacred Heart congregation and has asked that his name be kept secret. His mission in the name of the other diocese companions from El Quiche, is to reveal, outside Guatemala, the reason for the unusual decision adopted by Archbishop Juan Gerardi last 21 July ordering all priests to leave El Quiche.

We do not know the reason for this persecution, he says, we are not revolutionary ideologists, but very plain people, well adapted to the Indian and peasant community, he added after saying that the two young men who murdered Father Villanueva also went to look for the bishop at his house in Santa Cruz del Quiche, capital of the department. They came in plain daylight and asked for the prelate because, they said, they wanted to kill him.

Since January, the priest added, the army has been provoking the people into a people's uprising so it can massacre them.

I have seen soldiers surround a marketplace with 3,000 or 4,000 persons and urinate and defecate in front of the people inciting them to rebel.

The priest said that in El Quiche the army has complete control of the people, noting their movements as well as their harvests and what they eat. They do this in an attempt to isolate the guerrillas operating in the region. He also charged that the army is bombing the mountain area near the towns, claiming that the mountains are full of Cubans. The priest, however, says he has never seen a Cuban. He added that the army has created an identity card which the people in this region have to carry. Those who do not carry it can be shot on the spot.

Even the literacy campaign waged by the army and the police is an instrument to control the population.

Under the pretext of teaching people to read, the police go to the houses and if a housewife is found alone, she is asked for the husband and demands details of when he went to the coast to look for work. In this way, they control all men who may have joined the guerrillas.

El Quiche, the priest said, is a concentration camp without wire fences, where no one can move without the army's permission.

HONDURAS

FORMER FSLN FIGHTER REPORTEDLY MURDERED BY SOMOZIST

PA170402 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Aug 80 p 31

[Text] Enrique Gonzalez, a former Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] fighter, released last Wednesday by the Department of National Investigation [DIN], was murdered a few hours later by former Somozist guards in the eastern part of the country. Gonzalez' freedom was obtained by the Nicaraguan consulate located in El Paraiso municipality.

Before arriving in Honduras, Enrique Gonzalez fought with the FSLN in Ocotal and Esteli against the Somozist national guard. After the installation of the Government of National Reconstruction, he arrived at our country where he married a Honduran girl.

In one of Nicaragua's LA PRENSA's latest issues, former National Guard Gonzalo Acuna is charged with the murder of the former FSLN fighter.

Gonzalez planned to return shortly to Nicaragua with his wife and had presented all the required documents at the El Paraiso consulate.

PEASANTS' ENEMIES SAID TO BE IN NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA172212 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Efrain Diaz Galeas, chairman of the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives [FACORAH], said yesterday that the enemies of the peasants are in the national Constituent Assembly.

"The assembly is made up of persons representing monopolies operating in Honduras, and if we analyze the deputies, one by one we can see quite clearly that the enemies of the peasants are here," he stated, and added that if the deputies would forget the interests they are promoting for one moment they would realize that the agrarian reform must be promoted.

No to the PDCH

The FECORAH president, whose political affiliation wavers between the Liberal and Revolutionary Parties, said the registration of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] was a wise step.

However, "experience in Europe and in countries like El Salvador show that the Christian Democratic Party is an eminently rightist political organization without any revolutionary leanings," he concluded.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT SIGNS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH PLO

PA182131 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and the PLO have signed an agreement in Managua to strengthen cooperation between their two peoples in the economic, technical and cultural fields. The document was signed by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan planning minister, and PLO leader (Asamad Sulayman).

The agreement provides that the Nicaraguan and Palestinian peoples will promote and develop economic cooperation in the commercial, agricultural, industrial, banking and financial fields as well as in joint economic projects. The Palestinian-Nicaraguan and experience will be exchanged and technical personnel will be trained jointly. [sentence as heard] Closer relations among official organizations in the cultural sector will be promoted.

LA PRENSA ADVISES BUSINESS TO STAY AWAY FROM POLITICS

PA152314 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Clemente Guido article: "Private Enterprise and Politics"]

[Text] Here and there one can hear the wailing of private enterprise, which has been acting like a political party for years, casting aside the real parties. The bemoaning and hair tearing stem from the fact that, according to the businessmen an agreement had been signed, or verbally concluded, on 2 May with members of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and a delegate of the government junta whereby the nine commanders ruling us undertook to announce on 19 July the date on which municipal and general elections would be held. The day went by and only Commander Ortega referred to them, saying that elections would not be of the type held by the Somozists, involving tamales and liquor. This is only natural because Nicaraguans did not bleed white to fall back under Somoza's methods.

The nine commanders say no and private enterprise says yes. Whom are we supposed to believe?

Our opinion is that free, secret and honest elections must be held in this country because that is what the people fought for. We said so in LA PRENSA last year when nobody dared talk about elections.

In this article we wish to bring out the strange game in which private enterprise has engaged. It wants to play the role of a political party without being one. It resembles a group of men wishing to play baseball without first creating a baseball team.

By trying to play in a field it has not mastered, private initiative is playing into the hands of the FSLN, in the sense that the nine commanders seek to minimize and even eliminate the political parties. Why would the FSLN need the political parties if it can talk and negotiate directly with private enterprise and if the military in power only wants to stimulate the economy and not the area of rights and political conquests? Why get in touch with the political parties if talks can be held with a managerial pressure group defending pesos and cents and not general political principles, which is the area in which the political parties can become a nuisance?

We must not forget that the "destruction of the political parties" and the support for the politization of unions and associations are totalitarian tactics followed by the fascists and the communists.

Feeling that the agreement--in which it had introduced the topic of elections and other matters at the suggestion of the politicians it had consulted up to that point--has been "betrayed," private enterprise has called on the democratic parties to help it shoulder the defeat but the latter have rightfully refused. They had no part in this matter. Let the one who played the game get the rap for it.

The gentlemen of private enterprise must be reminded that it is the politicians who conduct politics everywhere in the world and that businessmen, merchants, bankers and other moneymakers join the political parties that follow their ideology. Nowhere in the world have the merchants and other moneymakers created political parties because those parties would be hateful as they would become single-class and capitalist political parties.

We want to give the gentlemen of private enterprise two pieces of advice:

1. Leave politics to the politicians. Register individually with your favorite political party according to your own ideology and then stimulate it and support it because "the death of the political parties in Nicaragua will mean the death of democracy and our falling completely under totalitariansim."

2. Establish a just managerial policy, proportionally distributing earnings between the enterprise and its workers, making the workers coparticipants in the management of the enterprise through union delegates, promoting, not blocking, the formation of free trade unions in your firms and making the employees partners of your enterprises by distributing "shares among them."

Make them coowners and they will defend the business because it will belong to all of you.

End the exploitation of man by man so no one will be able to use that as an argument to establish the exploitation of man by the state.

Hurry up and become human, heeding the era's revolutionary summons. This is not the time to defend pesos and cents.

If you do this, the Nicaraguan revolution will be achieved without reaching the communist scheme.

I hope the democratic conservative businessmen who read this article will launch this liberating revolutionary trend. There is still time.

Managua, 2 August 1980.

PSD TO MOUNT 'EXHAUSTIVE CAMPAIGN' TOWARD ELECTIONS

PA151848 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Social Democratic Party [PSD] will promote an exhaustive campaign in favor of elections beginning on 11 August.

PSD President Wilfredo Montalvan said during a news conference on 8 August that the party will collect 50,000 signatures in Managua alone in support of the Nicaraguan people's right to free elctions and a secret vote.

He also reported that the party carried out a poll in Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood in Managua on 2-3 August to find out the public's opinion on future elections.

He said that the Monignor Lezcano neighborhood was chosen since it is the most heterogeneous and populous compared to other neighborhoods.

Montalvan said that of the 1,052 people polled, 855 or 81 percent of the total were in favor of elections. In the poll, 104 or 10.1 percent did not favor elections. They gave various reasons for their position.

Ninety citizens or 8.9 percent expressed indifference.

Montalvan said that the poll was carried out by three groups composed of six persons each. They visited 500 houses and the question was a simple one: Do you think free elections should be held in Nicaragua within a prudential period of time not to exceed 3 years?

The president of the PSD said that the PSD's demands are those of the Nicaraguan people who have been trying to participate in just elections for more than half a century.

He said that many people died on 22 January 1967 for democratic elections and many others sacrified their lives for this same purpose during the past insurrection.

"We are only demanding a right," Montalvan said.

COMMANDER 'EZEQUIEL' DIES AFTER TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

PA152229 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] With deep regret, we report the death of Guerrilla Commander Alvaro Leroy Mendez Hernandez, better known as Commander Ezequiel. He died at dawn following a traffic accident on Friday. Mendez was chief of the seventh region of the Interior Ministry. He assumed this responsibility a few days before suffering the traffic accident.

The Sandinist Armed Forces wish to register before our people and combatants the revolutionary merit and valor of Guerrilla Commander Alvaro Leroy. His death represents a great loss and prompts us to work harder everyday in fulfilling our patriotic duties and defending both the nation's sovereignty and the gains achieved by our heroic people.

MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL170150 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0030 GMT on 17 August carries live coverage of ceremony at the Universal Hall of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Havana marking the 55th founding anniversary of the first Marxist-Leninist party of Cuba. A Havana television staff announcer acts as master of ceremonies. After the playing of the national anthem, he sets the scene and announces that party Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Arnaldo Milian Castro are presiding over the ceremony along with other officials. He introduces Milian Castro to deliver the commemorative speech.

Milian Castro begins speaking at 0036 GMT and immediately recalls the founding of the first Marxist-Leninist party by Carlos Balino and Julio Antonio Mella in August 1925. He devotes the next 25 minutes of his 37-minute speech to outlining the national and international conditions that led to the formation of that party and the struggles of the party, labor and students since the first years "of the pseudorepublic" until "all our revolutionary organizations united" for the final battle in the wake of the assault on Moncada Barracks. Out of this union under the banners of Marxism-Leninism, he adds, emerged our great Communist Party of today.

He then states that "we are commemorating the 55th founding anniversary of the first Marxist-Leninist party in Cuba with the revolution more firm than ever, more consolidated than ever." He adds that the close unity of our people "around the party and Comrade Fidel, the firmness and determination with which we have defended our gains and the decisive and firm solidarity of the Soviet Union and socialist community" helped us to survive and overcome the acts of aggression and blockade of Yankee imperialism.

Milian Castro continues saying that the years since the revolutionary triumph have been of enormous efforts in the "struggle against the underdevelopment we inherited" and that "noteworthy advances have been made in all sectors if we were to compare today's Cuba with that of 1958." He cites the people's awareness and sacrifices to ensure the economic development of Cuba which "to a great degree still depends on sugar to obtain foreign exchange."

Along with the effort to build socialism in our country, he says, there has been our solidarity assistance to other nations to defend their sovereignty and to help their development "with doctors, builders, teachers, technicians."

He then cites some of the advances made over the past 5 years such as institutionalization of the country, new politico-administrative division and implementation of the economic management and planning system. "Our revolution," he adds, "has consolidated its international prestige." In this regard he cites Cuba's chairmanship of the nonaligned movement.

Milian Castro then cites this year's "militant people's march" of complete support for the revolution and Fidel Castro in response to the "imperialist propaganda" concerning "the antisocials." From this battle, he says, "we have emerged firmer ideologically, stronger and more determined." And he goes on to say that with the spirit of the militant people's march, a struggle for increased productivity has been undertaken in honor of the forthcoming second party congress.

We are advancing toward the second party congress, Milian Castro says, "confident in the future of the socialist homeland" and prepared "to defend our gains at any cost and to advance with determination."

Continuing, he charges that Yankee imperialism threatens world peace and "is making interventionist plans as during the times of gunboat diplomacy." But, he adds, Washington has forgotten that "substantial changes have taken place in the world's balance of forces."

In the face of threats, he states, "we will continue to improve our defenses without losing sleep" and without ignoring the tasks required for our economic development. At this point, he pays tribute to "that handful of men" who believed in the brilliant future of mankind "under the banners of socialism." He completes his speech at 0113 GMT with vivas for the party, Mella and Balino, the second party congress and Fidel Castro.

Coverage ends immediately after playing of the Internationale.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH GUINEA OPEN IN HAVANA

FL181741 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The second session of the joint Cuba-Guinea Intergovernmental Committee began today. The session is underway at the State Committee for Economic Cooperation [CECE] offices in Havana. The Cuban side is headed by Comrade Raul Donas Santana, vice president of the CECE, while the Guinean side is headed by Marcel Cruz, secretary of state for [international] cooperation.

Opening the session, Comrade Donas spoke of the increase in cooperation between the two countries, a reflection of the friendship binding the two peoples.

BRIEFS

VISITING NICARAGUAN DELEGATION--The Nicaraguan delegation composed of members of the Sandinist Defense Committees and of that country's Council of State which visited Villa Clara has been received by representatives of the People's Government Provincial Assembly. The visitors were greatly interested in the people's government electoral process and constitutional criteria for the reelection of delegates. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2054 GMT 18 Aug 80 FL]

DELEGATION TO CPUSTAL MEETING--A central organization of Cuban trade unions delegation headed by Jesus Escandel is on its way to Mexico to participate in a meeting of the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity (CPUSTAL) that will be held in the Mexican capital 19-22 August. The matters to be examined by the delegates include greater trade union unity, and halting the arms race and the risks of war. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 Aug 80 FL]

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS OUTLINES STAND ON GRENADA

FL141400 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Barbados' approach to the Grenada issue is one of quiet diplomacy rather than by heated exchanges over the public media.

This was stated by Barbados' prime minister, Tom Adams, in an address yesterday to Barbadian nationals resident in England.

He was speaking at Leeds, England, on his government's performance during its four years in office and the Caribbean political situation.

"As far as our attitude to Grenada is concerned, it is recognised that circumstances in some countries do not encourage change by democratic and constitutional means. Grenada under the former administration was probably one such country," Mr. Adams said.

He added that the situation remained delicate and people were sensitive.

"That is why Barbados approach to the Grenada issue is one of quiet diplomacy rather than by heated exchanges over the public media", Mr. Adams said.

He believed that in Barbados, Grenada had a model which it might wish to follow insofar as future changes of government were concerned.

Mr. Adams saw the present Caribbean political situation in the context of two main trends.

He said that one was the continuing cold-war power struggle between the two super powers for dominance in which the Caribbean because of its strategic position between North and South America, had unfortunately become a pawn.

The other factor, he said, was the apparent tendency by some persons in the English-speaking Caribbean to seek solutions to their political problems by means other than traditional.

He was referring to developments in Grenada and Dominica.

Mr. Adams saw the unrest in some Caribbean states as part of a world-wide phenomenon rather than a unique feature of the Caribbean.

He said that as developing countries, we felt the impact of inflation, oil prices and the inequities that existed in the world economic and financial order.

He added that conflicts and tensions must necessarily arise under these circumstances and might manifest themselves in various ways.

"But we are also, I think, subject to increasing external political pressure on one hand to maintain the status quo long imposed and on the other to enter into the ideological confrontations which characterise other regions."

Mr. Adams said that the people of the Caribbean had sufficient political maturity to withstand the sporadic threats of coups and the like and to resist undesirable influences whether external or internal to the region.

"I think that my optimism has been vindicated by the outcome of elections in St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua, and most recently Dominica where the people have changed their minds peacefully and democratically by their overwhelming vote to reject completely any adventurism on the one hand or radical leftist ideology on the other."

DOMINICA

GLEANER INTERVIEWS NEW PRIME MINISTER

FL181540 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER MAGAZINE in English 10 Aug 80 pp 2, 3

[Dawn Ritch interview with Dominica's prime minister, Mary Eugenia Charles, at the prime minister's offices on 30 July]

[Excerpts] GLEANER: Miss Prime Minister, this is a rare pleasure. My warmest congratulations.

Charles: Aah... They've sent a woman.

G: Do you mind?

C: Not at all. I'm not a feminist....but I believe that women have a right to equal opportunity if they perform equally.

G: What has the response been like to you as the Caribbean's first female prime minister?

C: It has brought more response from the Caribbean and the world merely because I am a woman. More publicity. We are a small island and can always do with publicity.

G: The United States ambassador for the eastern Caribbean, Sally Shelton, is currently in Dominica. What do you think of her and has she been helpful?

C: She's a favorite person of mine, not because we're women together but because we seem to have the same kind of thinking. I can speak frankly, no diplomatic language is necessary--probably because she doesn't use it either. She is quite open with what she can do and what she can't do. You can come out straight; like business, you name your price and you stick to it.

G: Miss Prime Minister, I understand that it will require some $6 billion to repair the damages done to the island last year by Hurricane David. Can you confirm this?

C: Quite frankly I don't know how they arrived at that estimate. I really don't know.

G: It has been said that....exposure to metropolitan standards affects all levels of West Indian society; governments feel compelled to promise welfare benefits that they cannot afford--and often do not deliver." I understand that the poor relief allowance in Dominica was one dollar a week in 1970. Would you tell me what has happened to this?

C: The poor relief allowance is now $3 a week, and we are in arrears with the payment by about a month.

My government, however, has been very careful not to promise things. There is a necessity for a jet airport to carry the products of agriculture that must be diversified....exotics obviously....flowers, plants, and fruits. So much of today's transportation is done by air.

Agriculture Recovering

G: The former prime minister, Oliver Seraphine, said in a Miami interview last November that the hurricane destroyed 90 per cent of the banana crop, 60 per cent of the citrus, 70 per cent of the coconuts, and over 5 billion board feet of timber in forestry. Would you comment?

C: I don't know how he arrived at the board feet of timber, but the other figures are largely correct. Since the hurricane citrus has blossomed beautifully, they seem to have liked the shaking up. The coconut trees are full of leaves but it will be another full year before they bear again. The banana fields are back. The farmers have really worked very hard. By the end of the year Dominica will reach the amount shipped in 1968, barring any further winds.

G: In your press conference immediately after election, you said that you wish to develop the island's potential for hydro-electric power by using its 360 odd streams.

C: It is possible to make small hydro-electric plants....small plants but inevitably at high cost. There has never been any electricity on the east coast of the island ever... this must be one of our priorities. Hydro-electricity will provide a cheap source of energy at a more or less constant price which may attract people to put down factories here. Maidenform bra for example and the garment industry in general.

We need employment quickly. Agriculture cannot take up all the slack. We're already experimenting with clay bricks, and roofing material made of coconut fibre. We want to set these industries up in different villages, to develop the villages rather than crowded industrial parks.

'Open Season on Dreads'

G: Seraphine said that Dominica's unemployment rate was 50 percent.

C: No, it's about 30 per cent. But there are young people who left school nearly four years ago and who have never had a job. It's depressing for the parents who made the sacrifice, and for the child who never had a job.

G: What about the Dread Act (properly known as the Prohibited and Unlawful Societies and Associations Act of 1974) which more or less declared "open season" on Rastafarians because no criminal proceedings could be brought against anybody who killed a Dread?

C: The courts have found it unconstitutional. I don't wish to defend Patrick John who brought it in, but at the time when he did the population was terrified of Dreads. They now call themselves Rastafarians. Some of them are quite nice young men who just want to live quietly, cultivate the land and eat natural foods.

Then again there is the ganja which they use. I'm totally against the use of the weed until someone can show me scientific evidence that it is not harmful. Furthermore criminals invaded their ranks for the purpose of being criminals. That was when the government wanted to introduce an amendment where a Dread would have to prove himself not to be a Dread. We objected to this strenuously because it was contrary to all our ideas of judiciary trial where a man is innocent until proven guilty.

G: And what of the Seditious Publications Act of 1968?

C: That one we vigorously opposed as well because it would have prevented the formulation of opposition parties. But I'll tell you more about that tomorrow when we meet...that was the act that caused the birth of my party--the Dominica Freedom Party.

Mismanagement, Corruption

G: What about your labour relations, Miss Prime Minister. In the recent past there have been strikes of Dominica Broadcasting, Dominica Farmers Union and the Dominica Electricity Services?

C: The broadcasting strike should never have taken place. It was a problem of poor management and I intend to tell them so tomorrow.

I've appointed Brian Alleyne, minister of home affairs, and he has a fund of patience. While you're talking things out, people tend not to go on strike.

G: A home minister for labour relations? That's the solution?

C: If it's one thing I've learned it is that legislation doesn't cure strikes or prevent them. But goodwill can where they know they're going to get a fair hearing and a fair decision. And I have faith in the unions.

They don't belong to our party but they gave us full support in the elections. Unless we step on their toes in an insensitive way, I think we'll get their support. I'm meeting with the unions tomorrow as well, and the employer's federation the next day.

The most important thing is to give people hope that the affairs of the country will be managed properly.

G: Your party's election campaign used the issue of corruption and mismanagement as its platform. You were also chairman of the public accounts committee in parliament.

C: Yes, the last accounts presented in parliament were for the period ending 1976. This has been the problem. By the time the accounts come to parliament they're history. The parliament should be able to examine current accounts. It is good for the government to have its own monitoring system made up of parliamentarians. To prevent peculiar contracts with peculiar people.

G: What is your debt burden?

C: It is $EC 100 million.

G: I understand that the island has a population of 80,000 and is thought underpopulated.

C: It is underpopulated for its size, but not under-populated from the point of view of jobs. From that point of view we're over-populated.

G: What can be done to help correct the problem?

C: We're hoping for foreign aid without strings.

G: Is there ever foreign aid without strings?

C: People that lend you money have a right to say that you should put it into the things you say you're going to put it into. They have a right to look at your performance and to see that the money really enhances the lives of the people.

I don't want any country which gives us money, however, to decide for us what our ideology should be and what our thinking should be.

Democrats

G: What is your ideology?

There have been so many 'isms' in the past that we're afraid of 'isms' being attached now. So we say we like to be called democrats... We're looking for what is best for the largest number of people. The strict leftists are anathema to the people. Our people won't stand for that. Private ownership of property is what Dominicans want and expect.

They don't want to feel that land is idle while they remain landless. But on the other hand they do not believe that land should be taken away and given to people. They believe that a man has a right to get paid for his land. What they want you to do is find them the land, allow them to buy the land by being able to borrow money at low cost. And they want you to put in the infrastructure-the roads- so that they can have access to the land.

G: A taxi-driver told me that Dominica no longer has large estates, that most of the land is in the hands of small farmers, and that these produce bananas fairly efficiently. Is this true?

C: Bananas do better on small holdings than on large land because you get more profit out of it. The terrain here dosen't permit easy harvesting of anything. You have seen how mountainious it is. And no man works as well for any man as he does for himself.

Footnote: The public debt in Dominica is officially EC$68.1 million with another EC$20 million is guaranteed debt. The government also owes $11 million in back pay to civil servants dating back to the time of the John government together with a further $3.8 million due to banana farmers as a subsidy for damages in hurricane David. Their was a report last week that the new prime minister had raised enough money to pay due salaries to the civil servants. A banker there said that she had raised the money locally, however not from commerical banking sources.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FOREIGN SECRETARY, PRD DIFFER ON SALVADORAN JUNTA

FL181153 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Dominican Secretary of State for Foreign Relations Dr Emilio Ludovino Fernandez yesterday repeated his praise of the Salvadoran military junta. In the opinion of the high-ranking official in the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] government, the Salvadoran military junta is working toward pulling the nation out of its backwardness.

Fernandez also downplayed the criticism of his fellow PRD member, Abraham Bautista Alcantara. Bautista Alcantara made clear last week that in praising the Salvadoran junta, the foreign secretary was not voicing the feelings of the PRD. Fernandez agreed that when he praised the Salvadoran junta he was not, in fact, speaking as a PRD member but as a government official. He added that Bautista Alcantara could not speak in the name of the PRD either because the official party spokesman was Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez.

The Government of El Salvador is struggling for the reconstruction of the country and it is only fair to acknowledge the fact, the foreign secretary remarked. He added that the Central American regime is implementing an agrarian reform that has benefited almost 60 percent of percent of the peasants in El Salvador.